

TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.	\$5 00
One Month.	3 00
Three Months.	1 50
One Year.	.50

Postage and expenses taken for less than one month.

Against Coercion and Subjugation.

The whole stock in trade of the uneasy party in this Commonwealth is opposition to coercion and subjugation. They are opposed to this war, and, indeed, feel dissatisfied generally. It is very convenient to be opposed to all sin in general; but what will they do about it? A good many of them were opposed to Secession, and condemned the whole revolutionary movement. Some of them protest yet to desire a restoration of the Union; but are willing to give it up. They don't seem half as much concerned about this great country as they are about coercion and subjugation. Moreover, they feel quite happy over the efforts to coerce Kentucky into the Southern Confederacy. They are not uneasy when Tennessee seizes the property that belongs to this State by military power; and they have not felt at all indignant at the Southern embargo on our trade. They are, indeed, very much delighted at all the efforts to coerce Kentucky; by any sort of indignities that the revolutionists choose to offer. They are more than willing to coerce the Government. It is formally announced by the chief organs of the revolution that the Government shall not only acknowledge the revolution, but pay the expenses of it. These inconsistencies all men see, except themselves. It is manifest that they are not opposed to war, for it is the ardent wish of the whole of them, at the bottom of their hearts, to involve this State in a war with the Federal Government. That Government has not laid lawless hands on any property of Kentucky. It has even forbore to insist on Kentucky taking part in the war on the part of the Government to which she belongs. The Confederate States have interfered and seized upon property belonging to the people of this State. They are resolved to coerce our railroad into their service, and compel us to feed them. It is not so much for any benefit they expect from the road; for they know they could not use it; that they would be promptly stopped in that process; but they think it will be the means of involving this State in the war. They are resolved she shall not be neutral. Tennessee has plunged into this revolution, and like the fox that lost his tail, would like, above all things, to involve Kentucky in the same difficulty. The uneasy party would get into the war by professing a great abhorrence of war. They are opposed to coercion and subjugation. Let no one be deceived by these uneasy gentlemen. The Union men depurate this war, and they alone have kept the State out of it, in spite of these Southern sympathizers. We owe our exemption from war on Kentucky soil today to the Union men of the State; and if war comes at all, it will be brought on by a small minority in this State—a mere faction, that can't bear out of what it can't understand that Tennessee has her agents here in Kentucky, soliciting our Governor, one of their sympathizers, to use the State Guard to forward their purposes; to make Kentucky the tool of Tennessee, and compel our State to help her out of a trouble in which she has involved herself. This opposition to war, to coercion, to subjugation, is all idle. Kentucky didn't make this war; she is not a party to it. It is going on, and Kentucky can't help it. Coercion is employed on both sides, and by no one more relentlessly than by the Southern Confederacy. As to subjugation, we see nobody in the vicinity of subjugation yet. One side or the other is likely to get a thrashing now. There is likely to be a fight or a foot race in Virginia; but subjugation is not at all likely to follow. It is quite possible that whole schools of politicians may be subjugated, by a failure in their effort to divide this Union. The people will be apt to subjugate them, and we shall rejoice when they do it. It is a sort of subjugation we are partial to. They have lied without scruple, and misled the people into this war, which threatens to end in the destruction of civil liberty in this country. We hope they will be subjugated; nothing else will do them; but as to States, the only subjugation they are in danger of is the subjugation of a few politicians by their own people; just such a subjugation as we have applied to Secessionists in this State. This war may break their power to do it, and we expect a power North to be broken in the mle. There is a people at home to bring order out of confusion, when swords and gunpowder have done their work. If any one desires peace, and wishes to avoid coercion and subjugation, let him not tell us in the next breath that he is for a division of this Union; no rational man, who has read the world's history, expects peace with two such governments in this country. The very first preliminaries of peace will have to be settled by the sword, by coercion or subjugation. If the Union can't be restored, we had as well accept war now, as to make provision for it in all time to come. The end aimed at by these Secessionists will make coercion and subjugation a necessity forever.

Magoffin, it is said, will authorize the State Guard to seize the Nashville road.

As the road is private property, we suppose it is his object to find a foeman worthy of his steel.

Col. Blanton Duncan, it was said, wished to run for Congress in this district, but he has done much better in running for Richmond.

At a meeting of the Tompkins' Zouaves, held at their armory, corner of Ninth and Main, on the evening of the 5th of July 1861, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this company are due and are hereby tendered to the young ladies of the Seventh ward for the very beautiful roses presented to the company on the 4th of July, and especially to the young lady who so gracefully accompanied the presentation in an eloquent and patriotic address.

Resolved, That the grateful acknowledgment of this company are tendered to Major Dillard for the able and impartial manner in which he represented the interests of the company in the drill for the prize at the fair grounds on the 4th of July.

The Vermont Second Regiment has already obtained a reputation for gallantry. The regiment was passing through Troy, a lady handed one of the soldiers a "Madame," said he, as he took it, "I see that extremes meet."

Nearly all the cannon in use by the rebels have been rifled from the United States.

Col. Duncan was the prize champion at shooting pigeons from a trap, but his Virginia experience is, perhaps, the first time he ever played the part of a pigeon, and we can fancy his exclaiming,

"Oh, had I wings of a dove, I would fly."

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY: TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1861.

NUMBER 304.

From our Southern Exchanges.

THE SKIRMISH AT RONNEY, VA.—The Dispatch gives the following account of the skirmish at Ronney:

One of the most brilliant affairs during this war occurred on the 26th ult., near Ronney, between a small detachment of Col. Turner Ashby's Cavalry and a party of 67 Federal Cavalry. Capt. Dick Ashby first encountered the enemy with 11 men, and himself, it was feared, fatally wounded, but as we have since learned from a passenger record from Winchester, it is now hoped

to recover him.

An EDITOR TURNED SOLDIER.—Capt. W. J. Overton, editor of the Louisville (Ky.) Courier, left that city for Nashville on the 26th of June, to join the Blackburn Guards for services in Virginia.

The Fourth in Logan County.

MUSKETEERS, July 5, 1861.

MUSKEETEERS.—Near the hospitable village of Gordonville, in this county, the political Sabbath of our nation was celebrated as becomes a people born to freedom and heirs of liberty.

The day was beautiful. At an early hour the farmers of the land began to move. For that day they left their waving grain fields; the plow and the reaper stood still; the axil and the mill were silent. They brought with them their wives and their little ones, and with them came the beauties of their households to listen to the charms of eloquence and lend their presence to the cause of freedom.

The spot for the celebration was lovely. It was a vast forest, amid whose deep shades wound a gentle streamlet, as its glassy waters moved silently on toward the great ocean. Along its banks bloomed the wild rose and the violet, and above the gigantic oak and the poplar lifted their lofty heads to the zephyrs; the gentle songster mingled with the birds; and with the rattle of wheels and tramp of steeds, while nature brightened and gladdened at the scenes around.

Capt. Ashby being not far off, heard the firing, and with eight men charged the enemy, drove them in the utmost confusion across the river, killing 20 men and taking a number of their horses, accoutrements, &c. Capt. Ashby slew five with his own hand. This is said to have been the most splendid affair during the campaign.

Another account in the Dispatch, but not

as direct as the above, says that Ashby had

two men killed and a number wounded.

The Examiner says:

"Let them remember that he who takes the sword will perish by the sword. **THE DAY OF RECKONING HAS AT LAST ARRIVED.** THESE ARE THE WORDS WHICH WE HAVE CONSPired AGAINST THE PEACE OF THE COMMONWEALTH WILL CALL ON THE MOUNTAINS TO FALL ON THEM AND HIDE THEM FROM THE VENGEANCE OF THE PEOPLE."

Take them in connection—the seizure of the road; the armed and disciplined troops at Muldrugh's Hill; the application to our Governor to have the road seized by the State Guard; the trains seized in Tennessee to move troops in this direction, and all the other acts coupled with the sworl by the Tennessee press that a stoppage of the road is a violation of our neutrality—and who can doubt that a blow at the State is meant, and that here, in the metropolis, is a Secession editor fully aware of it, who holds out that there is to be a dreadful reckoning made by those enemies whom he knows are coming to Kentucky? We give the evidence and leave the people to judge if there is no treason at work in our midst, that believes itself strong enough to coerce the State into rebellion, and hang or otherwise punish whoever opposes it.

Governor Magoffin is, no doubt, a Secessionist, and as such has done and said many bad things, and, no doubt, intended and hoped, are this, to have done worse; still he is a man of some sense and discretion. He has some idea of the extent of his legal powers, and the enormities he will incur if he transends his powers. We have seen it stated in the papers, and heard it upon the street, that he was urged by some Tennesseeans, and was hesitating whether it was or not his duty to seize the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Such a suggestion may have been made by some of the crazy folks of Tennessee; but it can not be possible that the Governor is halting in his purpose. He knows that the Louisville and Nashville Railroad is private property, that the State of Kentucky has no right to the road. By what right, or under what authority, then, would he seize the road? He has just as much right to seize and take the property of any man in Kentucky.

Besides, by what agency and power would he seize the road? It is intimated that this would be done by armed force.

What officer in the State Guard, or any other military organization of the State, would execute an order so palpably illegal?

The officers of the State Guard are, many of them, infected with Secessionism, but with the exception of that great infirmity, they are gentlemen of sense, and not inclined to do flagrant wrong—not such wrong as the seizing of private property upon an illegal order. We have, then, but little fear that so great a wrong will be done by our Governor. He dare not follow the example of the Governor of Tennessee.

Such a flagrant wrong would torment his conscience for the remainder of his days.

THE RIGHTS OF PRIVATE PROPERTY.—By the dispatches, it will be seen that Gen. Patterson has ordered that all soldiers in his command, interfering with the rights of private property or citizens, shall be shot.

We would like for the incendiary Courier to fine one order from all his Confederate Generals that takes the same direct and positive course to prevent outrages.

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THE TELEGRAPHIC REPORT OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.—The Petersburg Express of Saturday says that passing through Richmond the day before, were compelled to get passes before they could leave, and that orders have been issued that all persons, before leaving the city, must obtain passports, whether they be going North, South, East or West.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT OF NORFOLK.—The same correspondent says:

The city government of Norfolk was organized last evening. James Corbin was elected President, Charles H. Rowland Vice President, and G. G. Broughton, Jr., Clerk of the Select, and John H. Whitehead President, George W. Camp Vice President, and J. H. Hendren Clerk of the Common Council.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS.—The Examiner, under date of June 20, says:

The most intense excitement pervades our community at this moment with respect to the test oath administered to government employees at the navy yard last Thursday. By it, I am told, they are bound not merely to sustain their section and government, as is their wish, but equally to obey the whim and caprice of naval officers of high and low degree, the measure of service being upon an illegal order. We have, then, but little fear that so great a wrong will be done by our Governor. He dare not follow the example of the Governor of Tennessee.

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.
Office—Eastside Third Street, between
Market and Jefferson.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS IN THE COUNTRY.
Our friends in the country remitting odd
change will please send us no denomination
of stamps except the THREE CENT STAMPS.
We can use a moderate share of these.
Stamps of any other denomination will be
returned.

UNCURRENT MONEY.—All depreciated
money received for subscriptions will be
taken only at its current rates by the
brokers.

POLICE COURT—Monday, July 8, 1861.—
Pat. and John Brown bailed out of the
Court.

George Razer assault on J. Starr, and
carrying concealed a deadly weapon; bail in
\$100 to answer.

John Rider and Julius Carpenter gave
bail.

Phil. Baker, suspected felon; discharged
Alex. Moore, stealing rope from Salt-
marsh; continued.

John Collingwood, continued until to-
morrow.

John and Mary Smith, drunk, and keep-
ing a disorderly house; bail in \$100 each to
answer. Cave.

Martin McGill, drunk and disorderly;
discharged on condition that she join Lin-
coln's army.

Henry Hays, receiving stolen goods; laid
over until to-morrow.

Court by W. H. Skillman vs John Kon-
key, warrant assault and battery; bail in
\$100 to keep the peace.

Same by Konkey vs W. H. Skillman, war-
rant assault and battery; bail in \$100 to
keep the peace.

Same by Thomas Burns vs Bridget Con-
way, warrant assault and battery; dis-
missed.

Same by Rose Demar vs Mrs. H. Kreamer,
peace warrant; heard and dismissed.

Same by Sarah Carey vs Mrs. Kilmar and
Mary Phillips, peace warrant; dismissed.

Same by Luke Burns vs Henry Koons and
John Keons, held to bail in \$150 each for 6
months.

Same by A. Duffy vs Pat. Cunningham;
bail in \$200 each for 6 months.

Same by Pat. Cunningham vs A. Duffy;
\$200 for 6 months. Witness recognised to
go before the Grand Jury.

The person who took a coat out of
our editorial room on Saturday night had
better return it or he might see his name
in the paper.

FIGHT AT BARDSTOWN.—Rumor was rife
on the streets last night to the effect that
there had been a fight at Bardstown yester-
day between the State and Home Guards,
occurred by the agent of the railroad at
that point refusing to ship goods which he
considered contraband of war. A gentle-
man, who is reliable, left there yesterday at
2 o'clock and informs us that there had been
some excitement there, but no fight.
Everything had quieted down when he left.

CITY SCHOOLS—Election of Principals
At the last regular meeting of the Board of
School Trustees the following Principals
were elected:

Male High School—Prof. E. A. Grant.
Female High School—Prof. E. A. Hol-
yoke.

School on the Point—John W. West.
First Ward—Geo. H. Singley.
Second Ward—John H. Onay.
Third Ward—Sam'l P. Browder.
Fifth Ward—Sam'l T. Scott.

Seventh Ward—Robert C. C. Jones.
High Street—H. Roberts.
Shipvingport—Jess W. Tuell.
Portland—G. E. Roberts.

The election for Principals of the Fourth
and Eighth wards were postponed.

MESSES HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.

Gentlemen: For the first time since I have
been in this city, I witnessed the public
examination of the Hebrew School, situated
on Fourth street. Too much praise cannot
be bestowed upon the teachers, Messrs. B.
H. Gottsch, C. D. Levi, D. Sommers, and
Mr. O'Neil. There were about two hundred
scholars in attendance, and all acquitted
themselves with honor. In arithmetic they
can be excelled neither composition nor
specious, genuine and well-springing.
But the last, the farewell speech of Joseph
Meyer, was the most affecting. In a well-
set speech he took leave of his schoolmates,
expressed his thanks to his teachers, and
tears were coursing down the cheeks of
every one present.

TH. DAVID.

LEWIS E. HARVEY, Esq., has received
and accepted the appointment of Aid-de-
Camp to Brigadier General Thomas L.
Crittenden, First Brigade Kentucky State
Guards.

THE New Albany Ledger has been
shown a specimen of tapestry made by Miss
Cecilia B. Smith, a young lady of that city,
which it is sure will compare with any
like work ever performed by one of her
peers. The work is made on mohair, and
represents an assortment of flowers almost
as natural as the real flowers themselves.
The work has been used for cushioning a
chair, and is a most tasteful adornment for
a parlor.

We learn from the Bowlinggreen
Standard that on Saturday night, the 27th ult., while Mr. Denton, jailor of the county,
was attending to the wants of his prisoners,
Martin, charged with murder, and Hicks,
who had recently been confined for an
outrage committed upon the person of Miss
Martha Ford, made a rush at the jailer,
and succeeded in throwing him down and
effecting their escape. A detachment of
police have been engaged in pursuit ever
since, and on Wednesday afternoon returned
with Hicks, who was captured within
two miles of the Tennessee line. Martin
has not been heard from.

A practical engineer at Cincinnati
gives it as his opinion that the concussion
occasioned by the discharge of the sixty-
four-pounders on the gun boats will be too
great for the boilers, and an explosion is
likely to occur.

Ex-Recorder Henry Ives, of Cin-
cinnati, has been indicted by the Grand
Jury for oppression in office, and his Deputy,
Wm. McKinney, for antedating a mortgage.
These are serious charges.

An English paper says that Mr. and
Mrs. Dickens have been reconciled and are
living together.

ELIZABETH, KY., July 6.
R. K. Field, Esq., Shepherdsville, Ky.

DEAR SIR: The Union Senatorial Con-
vention, composing the counties of Hardin,
Meade, and Bullitt, assembled here to day,
have unanimously nominated you as their
candidate, and appointed the undersigned
a committee to advise you of said nomination.
Yours, very respectfully,

W. T. SAMUELS,
WM. ALEXANDER,
ROBERT BROWN,
THOMAS COMBS,
Committee.

SHEPHERDSTOWN, KY., July 8, 1861.
W. T. Samuels, Wm. Alexander, Robt.

English, and Myron S. Combs, Committee:

GENTLEMEN: You note of the 6th inst.,
concerning information that I had been
nominated by convention of the Union
party of the counties of Hardin, Meade,
and Bullitt, a candidate to represent said coun-
ties in the Senate of the State was received
this day.

I accept the nomination so flattering-
ly tendered me, and beg to assure you that
the convention and the voters of the district
that if elected, I shall co-operate in every
effort to restore peace and harmony to our
unfortunate country, and withhold none to
preserve to our own State her present
status, enviable certainly in comparison
with that of her sisters.

I am very truly, &c., R. H. FIELD.

GOV. WISE'S ADVANCE.—A correspondent
of the Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy, gives an
interesting account of the contemplated
work which lies before General Wise in
Northwest Virginia. According to this
correspondent, who writes from Richmond on
the 10th ult., General Wise expected to start
for the Northwest on the 11th ult., by which time
4,000 men would have been transported
by railroad to Staunton, where he would be
joined by several additional regiments, which
would swell his army to 10,000 men.
From Staunton, the General is to proceed
on foot, a distance of 100 miles, over a
rough turnpike up the Alleghany moun-
tains.

THE monthly statement of the United
States Mint for the month of June, shows a
gold coinage of \$9,267,000, the whole
amount being in double eagles. The silver
coinage was \$877,100—\$21,500 of which
were in halves and quarters, the remainder
in dollars, dimes, and half dimes. There
were coined in the same time \$3,000 of
cents. The whole coinage was \$9,647,100,
covering two million five hundred and
twenty-eight thousand, eight hundred and
fifty pieces. The total gold deposits were
\$8,985,618; silver bullion and silver pur-
chases, \$49,269—total, \$9,481,787. Cop-
per cents received in exchange for new,
592,000.

A SHORT SPEECH OF MR. CRITTENDEN.
A correspondence from Wellsville, Ohio, to the
Cleveland Plaindealer, says the 3d, says:

J. Crittenton has just passed here on
his way to Washington. He is called being called
to the bar. We are now in the midst of
war, and shall probably have a hard brush,
but I am confident that our Union will be
restored to us, and we shall again be a
happy and united people."

The train then moved off, amid the cheers
of the crowd who had assembled to see him.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED:

100 dozen BOHO SKIRTS;
100,000 yards BLEACHED COTTON, every width and
brand, cheap;

100 yards BROWN COTTON;

100 pieces COTTON BAGGAGE, at 8¢ cents;

100 yards ORGANZINE, at 12¢ cents;

200 pieces LINENS, at 12¢ cents;

200 pieces LINENS, at 12¢ cents, fast colors;

100 pieces plain FRENCH BAGGAGE, at 25¢.

A large stock of Walking and Travelling Dress Goods,
such as the same goods were ever offered before;
also, a large stock of Plain and Fancy Silks, Black Silks,
every width and brand; also Grenadines, Poplins,
Muslins, Crepes, Organza, Satins, Silk Muslins, Silk and
Grosgrain Silks, Chintz, Gauze, Umbrella, Parasols, Embroideries, Lace, White Goods, Tawling,
Napkins, Table Linen, Irish Linen, &c.

Also, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTH, WINDOW-SHADES
and FIXTURES, and LACE and DAMASK CURTAIN
GOODS, which we are selling at less than cost.

Yours truly, W. L. H.

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Muslins, Crepes, Organza, Satins, Silk Muslins, Silk and
Grosgrain Silks, Chintz, Gauze, Umbrella, Parasols, Embroideries, Lace, White Goods, Tawling,
Napkins, Table Linen, Irish Linen, &c.

Also, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTH, WINDOW-SHADES
and FIXTURES, and LACE and DAMASK CURTAIN
GOODS, which we are selling at less than cost.

Yours truly, W. L. H.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LOUISVILLE AND
Frankfort Railroad Company are hereby notified
that the regular annual election for Directors will be
held at their office on the 2d day of August, 1861.

EDWD D. HOBBS, President.

OFFICE FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY OF
Louisville, July 6, 1861.

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JAMES BUCHANAN,
Carter & Buchanan,
DRAGMERS IN
ARDEN AND GRASS SEEDS
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Agricultural Implements,
1726 S.W.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

TELEGRAPHIC.

W.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—*House*.—Continuation of Committee—On Public Expenditures—Curtis, Richardson, Buffin of Ohio, Allen, Marston, and Jackson.

On Military Affairs—Van Valkenburg, Dunn, Ancora, Delano, Bedell, Harrison, Brown of Virginia, Cutler, and Goodwin.

On Naval Affairs—Sedgewick of Mass., Fiske, Morehead, English, Verre of Maine, Conkling, and Wadsworth.

On Public Buildings and Grounds—Train, Loveridge, Delaplaine, McKnight, and Morris of Ohio.

Committee on Foreign Affairs—Messrs. Crittenden, Goode, Cox, White of Indiana, McNaught, Barnhouse, Thomas of Maryland, Pomeroy, and Fisher.

Revolutionary Pensions—Messrs. Van Wyck, Blair of Pennsylvania, Carlisle, Potter, Davis of New York, Steele of New York, Granger, and Low.

Invalid Pensions—Messrs. Ely, Scranton, Logan, Harrison, Cutler, Waley, Goodwin, Wood, and Cobb.

Roads and Canals—Messrs. Mallory, Gurley, Hale, Van Horn, Arnold, Nugent, Baker, Johnston, Bernan, Noble.

W. B. SHAW, Recruiting Officer.

HOME CROWN Turnip Seed, of 1861. NEW CROP READY FOR SHIPPING. GROWN BY J. D. BONDURANT, From selected stocks, and matured under the supervision of our best seedsmen. Seed and Agricultural Warehouse, 524 Main st., near Sixth, Louisville, Ky.

QUOTATIONS NOT ALLOWED, WHERE LESS THAN \$1000 ARE TAKEN.

WE HAVE SOLD AT LOW PRICES. 50¢ 1000 lbs.

Early Red, or Purple Top. 50¢ " "

White, or Sweet. 50¢ " "

Winter, or Rutabaga. 40¢ " "

In Payment of the above articles in store and will be sold at low prices. G. W. BASHAW'S, No. 222 West Main street, south side.

Liberal Discount to the Trade. J. D. BONDURANT.

FOR

1861.

WE HAVE THREE HUNDRED OF THESE CHARMED Machines for sale, manufactured expressly for us.

We have been selling them for three years, and not one of the large ones has failed to give satisfaction.

The Buckeye was awarded the first premium as a Model of the year by the Combined Judges of the First Premiums, at the Kentucky State Fair, held in Bowling Green, in the year 1859, by the Honorable Harcourt, McCormick & East's Ohio Machine.

WARRANTY.

We warrant the Buckeye to be well made of the best materials, and to render service out from 10 to 15 acres of ordinary Wheat or small grain per day. To the extent of 15 bushels per acre, and weight on the horses necks as a wagon.

We keep all the extra for every part of the machine, so that the farmer can have on short notice.

We will receive any part of the machine, and pay a liberal price in Louisville when delivered.

Catalogues furnished gratis, giving full descriptions of the machine and other implements and by mail.

PITKIN, Wiard & Co., Louisville, Ky.

STEAMBOATS.

REGULAR U.S. MAIL LINE,

FOR HENDERSON.

Leaves every Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

For Brandenburg, Lawrenceburg, Stephenport, Cloverport, Hawesville, Cannington, Tell City, Troy, Rockport, Owensboro, Evansville and Henderson.

The splendid new passenger steamer BIG GRAY EAGLE, Capt. Ballard, leaves Louisville every Monday and Friday, at 10 o'clock A.M. and the steamer STAR GRAY EAGLE, Capt. Donnell, leaves Louisville every Monday and Saturday at 5 o'clock P.M.

For freight or passage apply to Capt. J. E. ERWIN, Agent, No. 27 Wall street.

AT CHANGE OF TIME! CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

The business of this line will have for CINCINNATI.

EAST DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK PREVIOUSLY.

What is done in the morning is done in the evening by Alfred from Cincinnati to the North and back.

For freight or passage apply to JOSEPH CAMPION, Agent, Office of Main Wheelbarrow, front of Third st., 2nd flr.

THE

UNRIVALLED STEAMER SINK, THE VARIOUS TRADES, and numerous kinds of tow-erder, is now ready for the market to do 10 kinds of tow-erder, any point above or below the last, the most re-sponsible, and the best, and the most reliable, and will be able to import satisfaction to all who may wish to engage her services.

A large number of goods passed through Baltimore yesterday to strengthen General Patterson's column. The regiments which passed early yesterday morning expected to cross the Potowmack at Williamsport.

BUCKHANNON, July 8.—A letter to the American, dated Martinsburg, 6th instant, announces the arrival of Major Doubleday and the Rhode Island battery. It says, Gen. Patterson's army is encamped in and around Martinsburg.

No forward movement has taken place. Gen. Johnson was reinforced by 7,000 men from Martinsburg, and had taken his stand for a fight on Burnside's Hill, seven miles from the city.

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NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

New York, July 8, P. M.

Decrease in loans.....\$29,334

Increase of deposits.....\$24,240

Increase of circulation.....1,858,000

INCREASE OF DEPOSITS.

Regulating the collection of City Taxes for the year ending with the 3rd day of March, 1861, prescribing the duties of Collectors and fixing their compensation.

See 1. It is ordained by the General Council of Louisville, That each Collector of City taxes, appointed by and under the first, second, third, and fourth districts, shall receive for his compensation an "Ordinance levying taxes by the city of Louisville for the year ending March 9, 1861," and approved May 6th, 1861, shall receive as a compensation for his services, in collecting said taxes, one per cent. on the first for the amount paid in, and two per cent. on the amount paid in during the next ensuing months of November and December, and during the months of January, February, and March of the year 1862, up to and including the 9th day of the last named month; each Collector of state taxes shall receive an "Ordinance levying taxes by the state of Kentucky for the year ending March 9, 1861," and approved May 6th, 1861, shall receive as a compensation for his services, in collecting said taxes, one per cent. on the first for the amount paid in, and two per cent. on the amount paid in during the next ensuing months of November and December, and during the months of January, February, and March of the year 1862, up to and including the 9th day of the last named month; 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